1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa

edition of the dwelling; an open-sided, flat-roofed shade; a small structure resembling a gable roof set directly on the ground, built as needed for a storage house, for purification rites, for a girl's puberty rite, and as a menstrual hut. A small hemispherical sweat lodge was also built. Sometimes a temporary kitchen was made by erecting a screen of weeds to windward of the cooking place.

Housebuilding was man's work alone, whether a dwelling, storehouse, or meeting house: the women did not assist. A man was helped by his male friends and relatives in the construction of his dwelling. In building a meeting house, all the men of the village were engaged and built it in a day.

Dwellings stood indefinitely, until some one of the inmates died, when they were torn down and burned. This also happened on the infrequent occasions when relatives who had married were mourned as dead. A new house was erected elsewhere, so that the community was constantly crawling away from its original location. So great was the decimation from disease and warfare during the past century, that the shifting went on with some rapidity despite the localizing ties of available water supply and tillage. The movement may have been somewhat less in earlier times, but there is no doubt that the habit of shifting the locus is old and ingrained. Houses did not suffer much from the elements; rainfall is slight and confined largely to the spring, snow practically never falls. The dirt covering of the house needs no renewal; at most, it must be patched here and there.

The size of the dwelling naturally depended on the number of inmates it was intended to house. An average dwelling was about eighteen to twenty feet in diameter, larger houses perhaps twenty-five feet: Bartlett (1852) says fifteen to twenty-five feet.[3] It was built on level ground, no excavation being made.

For the ordinary dwelling, four cottonwood posts were set in the ground at the corners of a square, measuring nine or ten feet. These stood as high as a man could reach, about seven or eight feet, so that he could work at the ridge. (It must be remembered that these people are quite tall.) Yet Bartlett wrote, "These

[3] Bartlett, *Personal Narrative*, II, 234.

2:Bartlett G-S (1850-1853) 1854
NT15 River Yumans NT15
Pima NU29

be safe in saying, that the system is more extensively and methodically practised than elsewhere. The Yumas, and other tribes on the Colorado irrigate their lands, and raise wheat, corn, melons, etc. The Moquis and the Navajos, far to the north, do the same; and the warlike Apaches, who are more nomadic in their habits than any tribe west of the Rocky Mountains, raise corn when driven to extremities. But the Pimos and Coco-Maricopas have made agriculture more of a system. Their lands are better irrigated, their crops are larger, and the flour which they make from their wheat and maize is quite as good as the Mexicans make, except in their grist-mills.

I am inclined to think that Major Emory in his Report has greatly over-estimated the number of these people. He states, that "the population of the Pimos and Coco-Maricopas together is estimated variously at from three to ten thousand, and that "the first is evidently too low."* From information obtained from the chiefs, and the Mexican officers in Sonora, I should not place them above two thousand. Captain Johnston,† another officer attached to the army under General Kearney's command, in estimating them as embracing "over two thousand souls," came very near the mark. Of the number stated by me, I was told that two thirds were Pimos.

Their complexion is a dark brown, differing from that of the red-skins east of the Rocky Mountains, and from the olive cast of the California tribes. The women have good figures, with full chests and finely

* Emory's Report, p. 86. † Johnston's Report, p. 599.

2:Bartlett G-5 (1850-1853) 1854
NT15 River Yumans NT15
Pima NU29

formed limbs, owing, in a measure, to the burdens they carry on their heads. The men have small and slender limbs, and, in their physical development, are quite inferior to the tribes between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. This is readily accounted for by their different modes of life. The Pimos exhibit a great simplicity of character, more so, I think, than the Maricopas, preferring to lead the quiet lives of agriculturists to the roving and predatory habits of the Apaches, Comanches, Navajos, and others. But although they do not like wars, they are by no means cowards, and do not hesitate to march against their enemies, the Apaches, when it becomes necessary. There are no tribes of Indians on the continent of North America more deserving of the attention of philanthropists than those of which I am speaking. None have ever been found further advanced in the arts and habits of civilized life. None exhibit a more peaceful disposition, or greater simplicity of character; and certainly none excel them in virtue and honesty. They are quite as industrious as their necessities require them to be. Possessing no market for the sale of their produce, they raise but little more than is necessary to supply their own wants. To do this, with a soil of great fertility, and water at their command, requires but little labor. Hence, after their crops are in, they have nothing to do until the season arrives to gather them. Their granaries are then filled with wheat, corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, mezquit beans (their substitute for sugar), and the fruit of the petahaya; and after that, they undergo another long season of inactivity. Our Missionary Societies and Boards of

3: Whited G-5 (1890) 1894 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa
Mojave

142
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301
302
411

SALT RIVER RESERVATION, PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA.

TWO MARICOPA MEN (OTTERS) AND SQUAW, IN FULL ABORIGINAL DRESS.

[Facing page 136]

3: Wsind G-5 (1890) 1894 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa
Pima NU29
Papago NU28

Pi R 58

MARRIAGE RELATIONS.—The Pimas are monogamists as well as the Mariscopas, that is to say, they have but one wife at a time; at least no case of plurality of wives has come to light; but the marriage tie is not very binding, and an Indian may marry a wife and tire of her, then marry another, and so on. The deserted wife has the privilege of marrying again, provided she can find an opportunity, and if she has children the husband must take her with all the "incumbrances" and care for them. The present agent insists that the marriage ceremony shall be performed by the minister, and such marriages are considered more binding by the Indians than those by the tribal custom.

Pi R 658

SCHOOL.—A school has been maintained on this reservation for 10 years; but a few years ago the building was burned, and from that time until September, 1889, only about 30 scholars were taught by 1 teacher. It was a boarding school, supported wholly by the government. The mission church is now used as a schoolroom, the scholars boarding in the agent's dwelling. The report of the school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, is as follows:

REPORT OF THE PIMA BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED AT SACATON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

Number of teachers (Indian, male)	1
Number of other school employés (white, female)	2
Number who have attended at one time	30
Whole number who have attended during year	30
Females	30
Males	1
Number between 6 and 21 years of age	30
Average age of pupils (years)	12
Number of months school has been maintained	10
Average attendance during school term	25
Largest average attendance during any month (December)	29
Amount of teachers and employés	$1,141.66
All other expenses	704.77
Total expense of school paid by government	$1,846.43

Industries taught: sewing, cooking, knitting and laundry work.

Pi R 346

In the summer of 1889 new buildings were erected at a cost of $3,000, sufficient to accommodate 100 scholars, and a corps of 5 teachers commenced their work. The school was attended with success from the start, and in a short time the buildings were filled to overflowing and numbers of applicants were turned away for want of room.

Pa Pi R 142

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—The upper color of the Apaches is not noticeable among the Pimas, the Maricopas or the Papagos. These latter are of a dark, swarthy complexion, resembling Mexicans, and might be mistaken for them except for the beard; indeed, some of these Indians have beards. The features of the Indian, however, differ greatly from the Mexican.

Pi R 133 137

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.—The "desert" is interspersed with short detached ranges of mountains, sometimes single mountains, or buttes, rising from a few hundred to 1,000 feet above the general level, rough and rocky, and usually of igneous origin. There is no vegetation on them with the exception of a few shrubs and several species of cactus, the giant variety predominating, which sometimes grows to the height of 35 feet and from 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Bunches of sagebrush chaparral are interspersed on the desert at intervals of a few feet. Near the river the shrubby mesquite grows low and branching. Along the banks of the river and the margins of the irrigating ditches cottonwood and willows flourish. The farms of the Indians are usually inclosed with brush fences, built by setting small posts in the ground a few feet apart and filling the spaces with the thorny shrub known as cat's-claw and with the limbs of the mesquite. In passing over the usually traveled roads but few grain fields can be seen, and amounts of the utmost of wheat and barley grown would seem almost incredible. Great roughly weeds are often permitted to grow by the side of the ditches, and even to cover the fields after the crop of grain is harvested.

Pi R 477 241

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IRRIGATION.—To learn the capabilities of the irrigated land one has but to visit that section lying on the south side of the Salt river adjoining the Salt River reservation, settled by a colony of Mormons in 1878 or 1879, now one of the most flourishing settlements in the territory. The settlers cut from three to four crops of alfalfa every year, which makes the forage crop and hay of the country. They have flourishing vineyards and peach orchards, some figs and pomegranates, and are experimenting with oranges. Their dwellings, built of adobe or brick, look neat and comfortable, and the whole settlement wears an air of thrift and plenty. The beautiful town of Tempe, situated near the southeast corner of the reservation, seems a little Eden. Thriving farms, orchards, and gardens surround the city of Phenix.

PAPAGO RESERVATION.

Pa 131

The reservation lies about 6 miles south of the city of Tucson, in Pima county, Arizona territory, the south line being the thirty-second parallel of north latitude. The area is 70,000 acres.

Hodge E-4 (no date)1910
NT15 River Tumann NT15
Maricopa

[P. 805B]
[P. 805A Contains no text on the Maricopa]

131 **Maricopa.** An important Yuman tribe which since early in the 19th century has
[101] lived with and below the Pima and from about lat. 33° to the mouth of Rio

[142]
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115 Gila, r. Ariz. In 1775, according to Gar-
131 cés, their rancherías extended about 40
m. along the Gila from about the mouth
of the Hassayampa to the Agua Caliente, although Garcés adds that "some
of them are found farther down river."
101 They call themselves *Pipatsje*, 'people,'

Maricopa being their Pima name. Emory states that they have moved gradually from the Gulf of California to their present location in juxtaposition with the Pima, Cavezo having found them, as late as 1826, at the mouth of the Gila. They joined the Pima, whose language they do not understand, for mutual protection

MARICOPA WOMAN. (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.)

against their kindred, but enemies, the Yuma, and the two have ever since lived peaceably together. In 1775 the Maricopa and the Yuma were at war, and as late as 1857 the latter, with some Mohave and Yavapai, attacked the Maricopa near Maricopa Wells, s. Ariz., but with the aid of the Pima the Maricopa routed the Yuma and their allies, 90 of the 93 Yuma warriors being killed. After this disaster the Yuma never ventured so far up the Gila. Heintzelman states, probably correctly, that the Maricopa are a branch of the Cochan (Yuma proper), from whom they separated on the occasion of an election of chiefs (H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 1857). Like the Pima, the Maricopa are agriculturists, and in habits and customs are generally similar to them. Venegas (Hist. Cal., II, 182, 185, 192, 1759) states that about 6,000 Pima and Cocomaricopa lived on Gila r. in 1742, and that they extended also to the Salado and the Verde; they are also said to have had some rancherias on the w. side of Colorado r., in a valley 36 leagues long. Garcés estimated the population at 3,000 in 1775. There were only 350 under the Pima school superintendent, Arizona, in 1905.

By act of Feb. 28, 1859, a reservation was set apart for the Maricopa and the

5:Hodge I-4 (no date)1959
NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa

175
648 Plana on Gila r., Ariz.; this was enlarged by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1876; revoked and other lands set apart by Executive order of June 14, 1879; enlarged by Executive orders of May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883. No treaty was ever made with them.

103
361 The following rancherias and other settlements at different periods are judged, from their situation, to have belonged to the Maricopa tribe: Aivatum, Amoque, Aopoume, Aqui, Aquimanduvech, Aritutoc, Atiahigui, Ayoate, Baguiburiac, Caborh, Caborica, Cast, Choutikwuchik, Cost, Cocoigui, Cohate, Comarchdut, Cuburiduvch, Cuderimuitac, Duestumac, Gohate, Guiac, Hinama, Hiyayulge,

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Huseo Parado (in part), Khauwohetawas, Kwatchampaden, Norchean, Noscric, Oitac, Ojiatalbura, Pipiaca, Pitaya, Rinconada, Secaton, San Bernardino, San Geronimo, San Martin, San Rafael, Santiago, Sanatac, Shobotarcham, Sibagolda, Sibrepas, Sicoroidag, Soenadut, Stocabitic, Sudac, Sudacsamba, Tadeo Vaqui,

[P 806 B]